The People's Korea

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Preparation for 3rd 7-Year Plan Now Under Way: DPRK President

President Kim Il Sung received the Deputy Director of Granma, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. In a June 29 interview with him, the President elaborated on the third Seven-Year Plan in the making. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung said that his country is now preparing for the third Seven-Year Plan.

He said: "We had successfully carried out the second Seven-Year Plan by the end of last year and are now preparing for the third Seven-Year Plan. During the new long-term plan, we are going to reach the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by the Sixth Party Congress."

He made the remarks in an interview with the Deputy Director of Granma, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The interview took place on June 29. **(See the full text of the presidential interview on pages 2 and 3)**

Here are main points the President made during the interview:

- The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which the United States carries out in south Korea every year like an annual function since 1976, are a preliminary war aimed at "first-strike" attack against the northern half of the Republic, and a nuclear test war. They are a grave challenge to peace in Korea and premeditated provocations aimed to hamper the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification.
- To reunify the country is the most urgent task for our people who have suffered the tragedy of national division for 40 years since liberation.
- The greatest obstacle to the country's reunification is the U.S. occupation to solve our country's reunification question peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation.
- In order to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula and create a favourable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we advanced a new peace proposal for the opening of north-south parliamentary talks to publish a joint declaration of non-aggression.
- We intend not to confine dialogues between north and south to economic and Red Cross talks, but to develop them gradually into high-level, authoritative talks which are capable of settling the practical matter of national reunification.
- Dialogues between north and south must not aim at fixing division they must aim solely at reunification.
- The proposed three-way talks fully take into account the demands made so far by the United States and the south

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N-S Parliamentarians Meet for the First Time; Pyongyang Shows Flexibility While Seoul Insists on "Unified Constitution"

Parliamentarians from north and south Korea met on July 23 for the first time in 40 years and agreed on some procedural matters, despite some differences on the key issue of the agenda for a proposed full-dress parliamentary conference on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The two sides agreed to continue their discussions at a second preparatory contact on Sep. 25 at a site to be decided later.

Five-member delegations from each side met for more than two hours in the conference room of the Neutral National Supervisory Commission in the truce village of Panmunjom.

At the first round of preliminary contact, the south Korean side persistently opposed the discussion of the problem of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression at full-dress north-south interparliamentary talks, and proposed that top priority go to the drafting of a unified constitution to be adopted in the event of national reunification.

Head of the north Korean delegation Chon Gum Chol proposed to include its own proposals and those of the south Korean side in the agenda, while his south Korean counterpart Kwon Jung Dal insisted on the problem of a unified constitution as the agenda, saying that the question of adopting the declaration of non-aggression should be discussed at the authorities talks.

Chon Gum Chol said: "The question of the publication of a joint declaration of non-aggression we proposed to discuss is, in essence, aimed at removing the distrust and restoring trust within the nation, terminating the confrontation in the nation and promoting national reconciliation and unity and eventually providing the preconditions and foundations for national reunification."

"When a joint declaration of non-aggression is published at the parliamentary talks, it would enable the government authorities to easily and dependably solve the question of adopting the declaration of non-aggression," he said.

As to the north's proposal for holding the preliminary contact alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, the south Korean side said it would make a reply on the telephone after studying it.

As to the proposal for holding the talks rather in the form of a joint session, the south Korean side declined to accept it allegedly because of "complexity," and the two sides agreed to hold them in the form of talks between parliamentary delegates and compose the delegation of 11 persons each.

As for the head of the delegation, the north side proposed that he be parliamentary speaker or deputy speaker because the parliamentary talks are to deal with important questions, while the south Korean side proposed that the parliamentary speaker nominate the head of the delegation.

Pyongyang held that the head of the delegation be speaker or deputy speaker because the level of the representative might be changed in case it accepted the Seoul's proposal.

The south Korean side said it would make a reply at the next round of contact after consulting the matter with its speaker as it was outside its authority.

As for the venue of the talks, the south Korean side agreed with the north's proposal for holding the talks alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul. As to the proposal for holding the first round of parliamentary talks in Pyongyang, however, it said it would further study it.

As for the operation of the talks, the procedures for visits, communications and liaison means, the date of the first round of parliamentary talks and other matters, the south Korean side accepted

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Parliamentarians from Pyongyang and Seoul met on July 23 for the first time since the division of the country. Pyongyang hopes to discuss the question of non-aggression declaration and other tension reducing measures while Seoul wants to discuss a "unified constitution" only. The DPRK showed flexibility by saying it is ready to discuss a "unified constitution" proposed by the south Korean side. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Seeks Peaceful Reunification Through Dialogues

Presidential Interview with Deputy Director of Granma (June 29, 1985)

President Kim Il Sung gave answers to the questions raised by the Deputy Director of Granma, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on June 29, 1985.

Follows the full text of the answers:

(Subtitles are ous... Ed.)

Today I am very pleased to meet you, a guest who has come from far-off Latin America, and warmly welcome your visit to our country.

I have received your written questions.

You have asked many questions, so I should like to answer them generally for convenience's sake.

Situation in Korea

I shall speak first about the situation in our country.

The situation in our country now is as strained as ever.

Thirty-five years have passed since the outbreak of a war in Korea due to the criminal aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. However, the situation in our country has not been eased in the least, but, on the contrary, it is becoming more and more tense.

In June 1950, 35 years ago, the U.S. imperialists provoked an aggressive war against our country by mobilizing huge armed forces in an attempt to destroy our young republic in its infancy. However, they suffered an ignominious defeat in face of our heroic people. Nevertheless, they still do not give up their aggressive designs on Korea and continue to intensify their manoeuvres for aggression and war against our country.

Having proclaimed the Korean Peninsula to be their "front-line defence zone", the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their aggressive armed forces in south Korea on a large scale and speeding up modernization of the south Korean puppet army. At present over 40,000 U.S. troops who have been equipped with the latest lethal weapons and nearly one million puppet troops are always ready for action in south Korea. More than 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds and nuclear delivery vehicles are deployed there.

While continually increasing aggressive armed forces in south Korea, the United States frequently stages war exercises against the northern half of our Republic. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which the United States carries out in south Korea every year like an annual function since 1976, are a preliminary war aimed at "first-strike" attack against the northern half of our Republic, and a nuclear test war.

Despite the unanimous protest and denunciation of our people and the world's peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists escalate the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. This year they staged them again on a large scale. The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises were conducted with the mobilization of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the local puppet troops, U.S. troops stationed in America proper and in the Pacific regions, over 200,000 all told, as well as of a large number of modern weapons including aircraft carriers and nuclear-capable aircraft. In fact, these aggressive armed forces are so huge that they can be used in a whole war.

Talking about their intention to "improve combat preparations" to attack the northern half of the Republic through the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, the U.S. imperialists conducted war exercises to make a wholesale attack on our front and rear at the same time. These joint military exercises for which were mobilized huge armed forces and up-to-date military equipment, were the largest ever held. Owing to these aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists the north-south talks, which opened amidst great expectations and interest of all the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over, had to be suspended for the time being.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are a grave challenge to peace in Korea and premeditated provocations aimed to hamper our people's cause of peaceful reunification.

The United States is scheming to mobilize even the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in its aggression against our country by forming a tripartite military alliance involving the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

Since last year the U.S. imperialists carry out U.S.-Japan "joint" military exercises more frequently, and, of late, they try to involve the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in the joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and south Korean puppet troops. The intensification of military collusion among the U.S., Japan and south Korea is a very dangerous omen.

Owing to the ceaseless aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists, there is a constant danger of a war breaking out at any time in our country. Like Central America, today Korea has become a place which faces the greatest danger of a war breaking out. This evokes great concern not only of the Korean people but also those of our neighbouring countries and of the whole world.

So long as the U.S. troops stay in south Korea, the situation in our country cannot be eased nor can peace in Korea be guaranteed.

The United States must withdraw its troops from south Korea as soon as possible and discontinue acts which go for aggravating the situation in our country. If the U.S. troops get out of south Korea, the root cause of war will be removed in the Korean Peninsula, the situation there will be alleviated and a bright prospect will be opened for the solution of the Korean question.

3-Way Talks Depend On U.S.

Now I shall speak about the reunification question of Korea.

To reunify the country is the most urgent fighting task for our people who have suffered the tragedy of national division for 40 years since liberation. It is only when the reunification of the country is achieved as early as possible that our people can be free from the misfortune and suffering caused by national division, and the whole nation can follow the road of progress and prosperity all together.

From the first days of the country's division, our party and the government of the Republic put forward the policy of reunifying it independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, as well as many reasonable proposals, and have continuously striven to carry them into effect. However, our country's reunification has not yet been attained, and it is confronted with great obstacles and difficulties.

The greatest obstacle to our country's reunification is the U.S. occupation of south Korea by force of arms.

The United States put it forward as its basic strategy in its Korea policy to establish our country's division and fabricate "two Koreas", and is attempting in every way to implement it. It is very difficult to achieve our country's reunification because the United States occupies south Korea by force of arms and attempts to make "two Koreas".

Our people cannot live divided into "two Koreas" for ever as the Americans would want, and cannot tolerate the United States keeping south Korea as its military base and colony. We will fight resolutely against all schemes to split our country into "two Koreas" permanently, and will achieve its reunification by every possible means.

Our party and the government of the Republic maintain the position to solve our country's reunification question peacefully by means of dialogues and negotiations.

Proceeding from this position, we took the initiative in sponsoring north-south economic talks and also proposed the resumption of Red Cross talks with a view to improving the relations between the north and the south, by taking advantage of the favourable opportunity that our compatriotic measures of sending relief goods to the south Korean flood sufferers were materialized last year. As a result, economic talks started between the north and the south and Red Cross talks which had been suspended for as long as 12 years were remedied.

At the eighth round of north-south Red Cross talks the south Korean side expressed its stand of acceding in principle to our proposal to discuss as a package the five questions on the agenda already agreed upon between the two sides and to allow free visits on the part of separated families and relatives. At the third round of north-south economic talks which was held a few days ago an agreement was reached on the matter of forming a joint commission for north-south economic cooperation with persons at a vice-premier level in both sides as its chairmen, as was proposed by our side. Of course, I consider it is a good thing. But we shall wait and see how the south Korean side will behave in future.

In order to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula and create a favourable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we advanced, at the beginning of this year, a new peace proposal for the opening of north-south parliamentary talks to publish a joint declaration of non-aggression. Parliamentary talks are authoritative political talks which are capable of canvassing the widespread opinions of the people of all classes and social strata in the south and the south and also various political parties and social organizations and of adopting effective measures for preserving peace in our country and achieving national reunification. We intend not to confine dialogues between north and south to economic and Red Cross talks, but to develop them gradually into high-level, authoritative talks which are capable of settling the practical matter of national reunification.

It is only when nearly two months passed after we had proposed the convocation of the north-south parliamentary talks that the south Korean side gave us a reply, in which it suggested to consult about the question of establishing a "unified constitution" at these talks. Although it consented to the opening of north-south parliamentary talks, the south Korean side differs in opinion with us about the matters to be discussed at the talks.

Our party and the government of the Republic will not only make every sincere effort to bring about good successes in the economic and Red Cross talks between the north and the south which have been achieved with great difficulty, but also work hard to accomplish north-south parliamentary talks as soon as possible.

As for the prospects of dialogues between north and south, they depend entirely on the stand and attitude the south Korean side will take towards them.

At present there is a fundamental difference between the north and the south in this respect. Our stand is to reunify the country to create one Korea, whereas the south Korean side adopts the attitude of following the U.S. policy of "two Koreas". If the south Korean side approached dialogues with the stand of creating one Korea through reunification like us, there will be a bright prospect in the way of dialogues between the two sides. But, if it continues to follow the U.S. "two Koreas" policy even during dialogues, talks will drag on and, in that case, they will fail to bring about the expected results.

Dialogues between north and south must not aim at fixing division they must aim solely at reunification. The dialogues for national reunification should be held strictly on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as set out in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. The south Korean side should approach dialogues with a stand and attitude of reunifying the country in real earnest.

In addition, the south Korean side should abstain from aggravating the situation in our country and from slandering us and discontinue its repression of the south Korean people in their struggle for democracy in society. A favourable situation is essential for success in the dialogues between the north and the south.

The prospects of tripartite talks between the DPRK and the United States and south Korea depend also on the U.S. attitude.

Last year the government of our Republic proposed tripartite talks with the south Korean authorities taking part in talks between us and the United States on an equal footing. When a peace agreement which will replace the Armistice Agreement is signed by the Republic and the United States and a non-aggression declaration is adopted between north and south at tripartite talks, peace will be guaranteed in our country and a favourable condition and situation created for peaceful national reunification.

Since our offer of tripartite talks fully takes into account the demands made so far by the United States and the south Korean authorities, there is no reason whatsoever for them to reject it. However, the United States makes no response to our proposal for tripartite talks. If the United States wants peace in Korea and its reunification, it should show its sincerity by responding to our proposal in good faith, not in empty talks. We will wait patiently until the United States accepts our offer of tripartite talks.

Visits to European Socialist Countries

Now I am going to speak about results of the visits made last year by the DPRK's party and state delegation to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

Last year our party and state delega-

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Presidential Interview

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tion paid official goodwill visits to the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania, traversing a long distance of 25,000 kilometres over nearly 50 days.

The purposes of our visits to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries were to strengthen and develop traditional friendship and solidarity with socialist countries, to see and learn from the successes and experiences gained by fraternal nations in their socialist construction and to expand and develop exchanges and cooperation with these countries still further.

Our visits to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries last year ended with success, enjoying warm welcome and hearty hospitality from the peoples of these fraternal countries.

These countries attached great importance to the visits of our delegation and received us cordially. The leaders and peoples of the fraternal countries warmly welcomed us with unusual feelings of friendship and comradeship and gave us hearty, warm reception. During our visits many countries organized grand mass meetings to welcome us and expressed their ardent feelings of friendship and firm solidarity towards our people.

Our delegation achieved the desired results satisfactorily and attained excellent successes through the official goodwill visits to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

The visits of our party and state delegation to these countries were historic ones which proved the superiority and vitality of socialism and powerfully demonstrated the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

During our stay in the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries we saw directly the achievements which the peoples of these countries so far attained in the building of socialism, and their energetic efforts for achieving the cause of socialism and communism. In these countries the people became politically stable and united, the economy was developing in a planned way and the people's material and cultural standards were improving with every passing day. The brilliant successes that the peoples of the fraternal European socialist countries have scored in building socialism are explicit proof of the advantage and vitality of the socialist system.

Through our historical meetings with the leaders of these countries we deepened our mutual trust and understanding, heightened our comradeship and became more intimate with each other, and affirmed our common aspirations for further strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. The visits of our delegation to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries were an epoch-making opportunity to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the fraternal socialist countries onto a higher stage, and greatly contributed to the powerful demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to the strengthening of them still further.

The visits of our party and state delegation to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries made a great contribution to defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world. During our visits all the socialist countries agreed that they would unite firmly and encounter jointly the imperialist provocations for a new war, joined their voices in resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for a new war, and expressed their unswerving position to fight actively in defence of world peace. The visits of our party and state delegation to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries were an epochal event in strengthening the international solidarity with the cause of our revolution. The leaders of the fraternal socialist countries heartily congratulated our people on the success achieved in the building of socialism and extended their full support to the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Through our visits to these countries last year we could once again feel deeply the positive support and invariable solidarity of the peoples of the socialist countries for the revolutionary cause of our people.

Our party and state delegation's visits to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe laid a solid foundation to extend and develop exchange and cooperation with these countries in the economic, scientific and technological spheres. During these visits to the fraternal socialist countries, we discussed the matter of developing economic and technical cooperation and exchange and increasing trade and reached important agreements.

Since these visits, their effectiveness has shown itself clearly in all spheres. Traditional friendship, cohesion and solidarity between our country and the fraternal socialist countries have been strengthened further, and exchange and cooperation have been extended in all fields of politics, economy and culture. I think that this is very gratifying.

We will make every effort to consolidate the valuable success achieved during our visits to these fraternal socialist countries and further the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

40th Anniversaries of Liberating, and Party Founding

Next, you have asked about my opinion of the forthcoming 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the country and of the foundation of the party. I shall answer it briefly.

Our people will greet these anniversaries this year. Looking forward to these significant festivals, the whole country is afire with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm, and all the people are full of joy.

The liberation of the country was a brilliant result of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by the Korean communists and other patriots over a period of 20 years; it was a great victory of the Korean people's revolutionary army which, in cooperation with the Soviet army, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The liberation of our country ended the nearly half a century of the colonial rule by Japanese imperialism, brought liberty to our nation and paved a wide avenue towards the building of a new Korea. It enabled our country, which had lost its identity in the world map, to make its appearance on the international arena as a legitimate independent and sovereign state and usher in a new era of prosperity.

The Korean communists had formulated a policy of establishing a revolutionary party of the working class in our country and worked hard to make preparations for it in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Amidst the flames of this struggle, they laid the organizational and ideological foundations for the party founding and accumulated a rich experience in party building. After liberation, we lost no time in founding a legal party on the basis of the achievements and experience gained in party building during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. As a result of the establishment of the Workers' Party of Korea, the working class and other sections of the working masses in our country were able to have their revolutionary vanguard, the general staff of the revolution and, under the party's leadership, to pave the road of building a new society triumphantly.

Indeed, the liberation of the country and the establishment of our party were historic events which brought about a radical change in the socio-political life of our people and in the development of our revolution.

Over the 40 years since the declaration of its founding, our party has traversed a rugged but glorious road of revolution and made a great achievement which will shine for ever in history.

By giving leadership to the people, our party carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions successfully, established an advanced socialist system on this land, pressed forward the building of socialism, and developed our country, once backward, into a socialist state which is independent, self-supporting and self-defensive. Under the leadership of the party, our people honourably defended the security of the country and the revolutionary achievements from the invasion by the U.S. imperialists.

Our party's correct line of economic construction has guaranteed a very rapid economic development in our country during the past 40 years since liberation.

Our people have laid a powerful foundation of an independent national economy by carrying out the historic task of socialist industrialization splendidly from the ashes of war in a very short time of only 14 postwar years. We had successfully carried out the second Seven-Year Plan by the end of last year and are now preparing for the third Seven-Year Plan. During the new long-term plan, we are going to reach the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by the Sixth Party Congress.

The Sixth Congress of our party which was held in 1980 put forward the magnificent targets of producing 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, seven million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, five million tons of seafoods and 15 million tons of grain a year in the near future by quickly increasing production in all sectors of the national economy, and also a target reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tidelands in ten years. When the ten long-term objectives have been reached, this will mean a decisive victory in our people's struggle for a complete triumph of socialism, and our country will be a full-fledged member of the nations which lead the world in economic progress.

Today our people are speeding up socialist construction and advancing vigorously towards the bright future of communism, closely united behind our party and under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Our party has developed into an indestructible party which has acquired rich experience and ability to give seasoned leadership in the course of a long-drawn-out revolutionary struggle. It enjoys unqualified support and confidence of the masses for its immortal services for the country and history.

Today our party has entered a new stage of its development. It has laid powerful organizational and ideological foundations on which to develop itself steadily, and the whole party is rallied and united closely behind its central committee.

The international environments of our revolution are also very favorable. The bonds of friendship between our country and many other nations have been cemented further, and the ranks of the people who support and sympathize with our people's revolutionary cause are growing day by day.

The past 40 years of our party's activity and our country's history have, indeed, been glorious 40 years when immortal achievements have been made for the times and the nation.

Today our people take a high pride in, and derive firm confidence from, the success which has been achieved in their revolutionary struggle over the past 40 years. They are firmly determined to carry out their revolutionary cause to the end under the leadership of the party.

Korea-Cuba Relations

Next, I shall speak about the relations between Korea and Cuba.

As you pointed out, August 29 this year will mark the 25th anniversary of a momentous event, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

Regarding it as a sacred internationalist duty to give an active support to the revolutionary cause of the Cuban people, the DPRK established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba on August 29, 1960 after the triumph of the Cuban revolution. The establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries was an epoch-making event in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields. It has also powerfully encouraged the two peoples in their struggle to build a new society, and dealt a heavy blow at the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba.

During the past 25 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Cuba, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed favourably in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

Our two peoples have supported each other and cooperated with each other closely in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Standing consistently and firmly on the side of the Cuban people ever since the victory of the Cuban revolution, the Korean people have expressed firm solidarity with the Cuban people's just struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and build socialism by repelling the U.S. imperialist moves for aggression and subversion. The Cuban people, too, have given active support and encouragement to our people in the just cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In the past period, there have been frequent contacts and visits between Korea and Cuba, and economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchange have been strengthened.

Our two countries, with consensus of opinions on major international issues, have taken joint actions on the international arena, and worked hard to extend and develop the international communist movement and the nonalignment and to defend world peace and security.

Although Korea and Cuba are far away from each other with oceans and continents lying between them, their peoples have maintained close relations like neighbours, indeed.

The Korean people are satisfied with the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation have developed favourably over the past 25 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Cuba, and they are very proud of having the valiant Cuban people as their comrades-in-arms in Latin America.

The prospect of the development of friendly relations between Korea and Cuba is very optimistic.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other on the outposts of the anti-imperialist struggle. Our two countries are the same socialist countries and members of the nonaligned movement. The community of the aim of their struggle and of their social systems links our two peoples closely. For this very reason we are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cuba will steadily extend and develop in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

Our party and the government of our Republic which value their friendly and cooperative relations with the Cuban people will, in future, too, make every effort to develop these relations.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the party and government of Cuba and her people for their unremitting active support and encouragement for our people's struggle to build socialism and reunify the country independently and peacefully, and also to wish the fraternal Cuban people fresh success in their struggle to build socialism and defend the motherland under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro.

World-Wide Support for Korea's Reunification During 'Month Of Anti-U.S. Struggle'

During the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle" (June 25 – July 27) which marked the 35th anniversary of the Korean War, many countries, socialist, non-aligned and Third-World, expressed support for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and demanded for the prompt withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea.

Meetings for Solidarity with Korean People

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, meetings for solidarity with Korean people took place in the Soviet Union, GDR, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, France, India, Mongolia, Malagasy, Zimbabwe, Somali, Guyana, Norway, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Democratic Yemen, Colombia, Central Africa, Laos, Mali, Burundi, Mozambique, Austria, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Congo and other countries.

In a mass meeting held in New Delhi on June 25, M.S. Sathi, Mayor of New Delhi, said:

The United States is the very one which has imposed immeasurable national disasters upon the Korean people, occupying the southern half of Korea. The United States must not resort to reckless aggression and new war provocation moves, going against the current of the times but withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along its aggression forces and all its destruction weapons.

The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty among the Peoples on June 20 organised a solidarity meeting.

In his speech at the meeting the Coordinating Secretary of the movement said that the U.S. imperialists provoked a brigandish war of aggression to destory the young DPRK in her cradle on June 25, 1950, ruthlessly destroyed cities, rural villages and factories and killed a large number of people.

Saying that the greatest national task of the Korean people at present is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stated that for this the U.S. troops occupying south Korea must be withdrawn at once.

Meanwhile film receptions took place from June 16 to July 6 in France, Denmark, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, Egypt, Congo, Central Africa, Niger, Burkina Faso and Guinea Bissau on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Joint Communique and Statements

Support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification was expressed in the joint communique on the official goodwill visit of a Czechoslovak party and government delegation to Mongolia published on July 4.

The joint communique says the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic support the Korean people in the just struggle to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle without outside interference.

It expresses support to the new proposals of the DPRK aimed at easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and creating favorable conditions for the reunification of Korea.

The World Federation of Trade Unions reaffirmed its support to and militant solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the country's reunification in its statement issued on June 11 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The statement notes that the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been kept strained over the past 40 years since Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

It says:

South Korea remains under the occupation of the U.S. forces and it has been converted into an aggressive arsenal of the United States.

The United States and south Korea stage one military exercise after another and aggravate the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

With the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance accelerated, the danger of war is growing on the Korean Peninsula.

The statement appeals to the working people and trade unions of all countries to expand the solidarity movement to support the Korean people's struggle for the opening of tripartite talks, unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, guarantee of trade union rights and democratic freedom in south Korea and a peaceful reunification of the country.

The Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Arab Asian Friendship Association of Egypt, the Egypt-Korea Friendship Association and the Arab Art, Culture and Information Association of Egypt in a joint statement issued on June 20 appealed to all the people on the world who champion *chajusong* to condemn the reckless new war provocation moves of the U.S. and south Korean authorities.

Noting that the DPRK proposal for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks is an important initiative of epochal significance in relaxing tensions and guaranteeing peace in Korea and accelerating her reunification, the statement called upon all the world people championing *chajusong* to actively conduct a solidarity movement for the realisation of the proposal and tripartite talks proposal.

South Korean authorities continue provocative acts, whipping up confrontation and war, far from acceding to the just proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks, the statement says, and points out: This is contradictory to the consistent stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea striving to achieve reunification by means of dialogue and negotiation.

A statement issued by the All Nigerian Organisation of Peace and Solidarity expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to remove the danger of aggression and war imposed by U.S. and called for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung will achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail as they won victory in the three year war imposed by the United States and its satellites, stressed the statement.

Solidarity Messages and Letters

During the term, solidarity messages or letter to public organizations of the DPRK came from the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, the French General Confederation of Labour, the Romanian National Peace Committee, the Mongolian Women's Committee, the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Organisation of Afghanistan, the National Committee of the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the National Council of the Front of the Socialist Democracy and Unity of Romania, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the Central Standing Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union and other organizations.

A message from the Central Council of Soviet-Trade Unions says that the Soviet people invariably express solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country free from foreign interference.

The Soviet people, it notes, determinedly oppose schemings to knock into shape a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance and call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea.

Foreign Mass Media

News Media of the world including China, the Soviet Union, and the United States carried articles supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Chinese People's Daily carried a commentary on June 25 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Demanding that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea at an early date, the paper says:

The United States not only keeps a large number of troops in south Korea, but also incessantly stages large-scale military exercises together with the south Korean army.

This poses an obstacle to the peace-

(Continued on page 5)

A Moot Point in Japanese Economic Aid to S. Korea (4)

(Continued from the No. 1,250 issue of The People's Korea)

One of Washington's purposes of relinking Tokyo and Seoul is to utilize the increased economic power of Japan, that is to say, to let Japan finance turning south Korea into an American strategic military base.

It is obviously against America's commercial interests to let Japanese concerns advance into the south Korean markets. But the military-strategic importance of the southern part of the Peninsula outweighed the economic considerations and led Washington to ask Tokyo to offer economic assistance to south Korea.

The need to use Japanese economic potential for American policy grew stronger in 1960's when the U.S. was faced with a serious "dollar crisis" with its growing deficit.

The economic potential of Japan had a wide range of American policy aims to serve, directly and indirectly. When one country attempts to change another with complicated situation, like south Korea, into its military base, the former must not only adopt direct military steps but also extend active support for the latter's politics and economy. From this point, Japanese economic aid is helpful to the American policy aim of making south Korea into one of its military bases.

The United States expected that the normalized relations and Japanese economic backing would contribute to bailing the south Korean economy out of its deep-running crisis. Hence, it can be said that early economic assistance by Japan to south Korea had been used mostly for development of its economy and partly for its military buildup.

Then came the so-called south Korean clause: "The security of the Repubic of Korea is essential to Japan's own security." So said a joint statement issued on the final day of the U.S.-Japan summit talks held in Washington November 19-21, 1969 between the then American President Richard Nixon and the then Japanese Prime Minister Sato Eisaku.

This statement meant that Japan openly committed itself to the Nixon doctrine, as observed by an American journalist, known as an expert on the Far Eastern affairs, Richard Halloran, that the Nixon doctrine was aimed at having Asian countries, especially Japan assume political, defense, and economic responsibilities commensurate with their national power.

The joint statement had virtually set the stage for a long series of moves to form a triangular military alliance among the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

However, as ex-Director General Yamashita of the Japanese Defense Agency put it, "Japan and south Korea don't have a treaty military alliance due to the Japanese Constitution banning it, but, instead, we will reinforce bilateral economic cooperation," the military responsbility assigned to Japan has taken the form of economic aid to south Korea.

Active military support for south Korea through economic cooperation seems to be Japan's due obligation toward the United States.

Washington's policy-makers have persistently called upon Tokyo to widen the range of its economic cooperation with Seoul for their "bilateral security".

Richard C. Stilwell, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), said frankly that Japan, without violating the Constitution, was able to support the military efforts of south Korea. (Released by Kyodo service from Seoul on March 12, 1981).

Moreover, Chon Du Hwan after his Washington visit in February, 1981, demanded a credit of staggering $6 billion from Japan for what he termed "bilateral security".

The Chon's demand was apparently at the American suggestion. The American theory was that Japan would never run the risk of losing its vested stakes in south Korea, estimated at several billion dollars and that Japan saw a forward defense line in south Korea.

The provision "the security of the Republic of Korea was essential to Japan's own security" does not stem simply from the geographical position of south Korea. It bespeaks that Japan regards south Korea as a forefront military bridgehead in the Far East and Japan is at the second front of America's anti-communism Asian strategy.

(To be continued)

Unprecedented Crackdown In S. Korea

A gory crackdown started when police on June 29 made unprecedented predawn raids into the campuses of 110 universities across south Korea, arresting 65 students from nine universities sought by police in connection with anti-"government" struggles.

The Korea Herald reported that police seized 85,824 items in 54 categories for agitative use.

According to the prolonged investigation into the Sammin (people, nation and democracy) Struggle Committee under the General Federation of Student Associations, published on prosecutor's office, police arrested 56 members of the committee. Among them, 13 students are charged with violating the "national security law", which may put them to death.

It is the first invocation of the "national security law" since 1984.

The police report branded the committee as a "pro-communist" one which had led the occupation of a U.S. Information Service building in Seoul.

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, co-chairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democracy on June 22 expressed their regrets about the recent "government's" crackdown when they met Li Min U, chairman of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. They strongly warned, "If such suppression will be continued, the government might be heading for ruin," Kyodo reported on June 23.

It reminds us of the suppression during the last year of the late dictator Pak Jung Hi's 18-year rule: the more suppression, the stronger resistance.

"No matter how obedient an ox may be, it may be changed into a tiger if his mouth, ears and eyes are plugged and his neck tightened up."

This remark came from one of the former dictator Pak Jung Hi's close associate when he talked with Han Wan Sang,professor of Seoul National University on February of 1979, just 8 month before Pak's assassination. His remarks were quoted in the south Korean magazine. Sin Dong-A's May issue of this year.

He said, "My hands hurt because we have been holding the tail of a tiger for 18 years. But we can't release my hold, because we think the tiger might eat us. Please give us some advice how to get out of this dilemma."

Since March of 1984, the south Korean authorities withdrew police forces from south Korea's campuses, advocating "a major for campus freedom".

However, for the first time since March of 1984, they on June 29 made a wholesale search of universities and arrest of students.

On the background, there were 3,877 anti-"government", anti-American struggle of various forms from March in 1984 to the end of June this year.

Especially, the number during this first semester (April-June) reached 1,792, almost 46%, including the occupation of U.S.I.S., Chosun Ilbo reported on July 17.

According to a Tass report from Tokyo, the south Korean secret police on July 18 launched a search and round-up operation against 19 colleges and universities and arrested about 60 leading members of student organizations demanding the resignation of the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

Police arrested not only students but 9 workers, charging with violating the "national security law" for their connection with anti-"government" students on July 23.

Police also arrested 5 painters on July 21 and confiscated 26 pieces for alleged agitative nature.

The 26 popular art works on display were forcefully removed by policemen from a gallery in downtown Seoul on that day.

The works removed by police chiefly depict the lives of low-income factory workers and farmers. Some of the works carry the title of "Strike at Daewoo Apparel," "Arrested Workers," and "My Dad Lives All Day Long at a Factory", Korea Times reported on July 21.

Chon Junta to Enact New Suppressive Law

The south Korean authorities are scheming to enact a "campus security law" which prohibits any anti-"government" street and campus demonstration and meeting, according to a Kyodo report from Seoul on July 25.

The report said that proposed "campus security law" would enable the authorities to disband any student organization at any given university and to close the school unless a campus dispute is settled within three months.

The law would also empower the authorities to take into precautionary detention those students planning to organize a demonstration and a meeting.

The law provides for "special education" of students for three month or less than two years of prison terms when any campus is "threatend with a dispute".

The report added that the law would prohibits any wild rumor and publication of progressive books.

(Continued from page 4)

ful reunification of Korea and at the same time a grave threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

Over the past 35 years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made tireless efforts to realise a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Since last year the DPRK has not only made proposals for holding tripartite talks, north-south parliamentary talks, etc. but also provided positive conditions for accelerating talks between north and south of Korea.

The south Korean authorities should prove their sincerity by practical deeds.

The United States must withdraw its troops from south Korea at an early date and do no longer things unfavourable for the stabilization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

China is a close neighbour of Korea.

The Chinese people persistently support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and hope for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Tass on June 25 published a commentator's article titled "Solidarity for Korean People's Struggle".

The article says:

More than 30 years have gone by since the Korean War ended. But it is still not calm on the Korean Peninsula. The main reason of this has been persistent efforts of the United States to force an aggressive military alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul in this region.

The Soviet people support the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and the country's reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis, declares the article.

In another commentator's article titled "Solidarity with Korean People" on the same day, Tass said that the U.S. strategists are obstructing in every way the dialogue between north and south while trying to realise their aggressive designs on Asia.

The world public circles strongly demand the U.S. official quarters implement the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and guarantee of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Qualitative Development of S. Korean Student Orgs. Fears Seoul

– What's GFSA and "Samminism" –

The movements of south Korean students have recently begun to be more systematic and organized in close nationwide cooperation as is seen in the dramatic seizure of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul on May 23-26, as well as in strikes and demonstrations in sympathy with the Daewoo Apparel workers early in June.

Paritcularly worthy is the role of the General Federation of Student Associations and its affiliated students bodies–the Sammin Struggle Committee which led the occupation of the American Information Service library, to urge the Americans to apologize for its role in the 1980 Kwangju incident and to stop its support for dictator Chon Du Hwan.

The GFSA, independently founded by students on April 17 at the Korea University campus with the participation of General Student Committees' chairmen from 23 universities throughout south Korea, succeeded the spirit of the Student Union for Democratization Struggle – a student body formed November 6 last year at Yonsei University with delegates from 29 universities.

The National Congress of Students' Representative Organs was also organized separately almost at the same time as a body to unite the student committees of universities, strategically dividing student organizations into two united fronts.

According to the south Korean paper Chosun Ilbo dated May 25, the SUDS is said to be responsible for social and political struggles, while the NCSRO mainly consisting of autonomous student committees, concentrates on campus struggle.

The SUDS, which led seizure of the ruling Democratic Justice Party building on Nov. 15 last year, called for an end to irregularities and political corruption, guarantee of labour rights, set up various sub-committees to wage social and political struggels, including the mass boycot of the last Feb. 12 general elections.

The GFSA organized affiliated organizations to step up their struggle, such committees as the "Special Com. against Foreign Forces and for Defence of the Nation," the "Special Com. for Defence of People's Right to Existence" and the "Special Committee for Democracy" – these are "Sammin" (nation, people, democracy) Special Committee which was later reorganized into the Sammin Struggle Committee.

The GSFA also instituted its Central Executive Com. and propaganda and secretariat bureaus inside the organ and divided its member universities into 4 blocs in accordance with appropriate districts – the Seoul, Central, Honmam and Ryongnam districts with each district chairman taken in charge of vice chairmen of the GFSA.

These 4 blocs were further divided into 12 regional councils.

Analysts in Seoul say that the reorganization of these subdivisions into district regional units is intended to allow autonomous activities to each organization unit, while maintaining unity in mass action.

The Sammin Struggle Committee whose protest actions are alleged to have violated the "National Security Law" in connection with its members' seizure of the U.S. library in Seoul in May, organized the Kwangju Incident Struggle Com. which called for a united front of students against the military dictatorship and for democratization.

The recent growth of the student movement is closely related to its qualitative development.

The ideological basis of the student movement was characterized more clearly by "Sammin" after the Sammin Struggle Committee was set up upon the formation of the GFSA in the new semester when an autonomous general student com. was restored in each university.

Originally, "Samminism" was put foward in the early 1980s as a guideline of the student movement, as is seen in a pamphlet distributed on the campus, reading in part, "Not only has our revolutionary student movement clearly set up a leadership for a democratic student movement but we keenly realize our own position and mission as part of the popular and national revolutionary movement of Korea, and are well prepared to discharge that mission."

The purpose of "Samminism" is to "fight" against the main elements of the present establishment – those in power, *jaebol* or financial groups, the military and bureaucrats, and in it allies are clearly distinguished from enemies.

The "fight" of the students rapidly expanded as the south Korean authorities were compelled to announce its "policy of campus autonomy" under pressure brought to bear on them by the severe student protest actions jointly with workers in 1982-83.

A leaflet distributed on April 9 at Korea University campus by the Struggle Committee for People's Right to Existence said, "The reason why workers, who possess labour power – the only source of wealth – cannot lead a decent life is that the imperialistic logic of the United States dominates in this country."

It further said, "Workers suffer from exploitation by the comprador capitalists who have gained huge profits in the country's export-led economic policy as well as the American and Japanese capitalists."

Defining south Korea's economy as "subordinate", the student in the leaflet called the fight for the defence of people's right to existence "human emancipation."

The GSC of Seoul National University in a statement made public on April 26 asserted that the struggle for the right to existence and that against the dictatorship and foreign forces meant a democratic salvation struggle through struggle against the enemies.

Minju Choson on Joint Venture Law

Minju Choson, an authoritative government daily published in Pyongyang, carried in its May 8 and 9 issues a signed two-part article "Chief Characteristic Features and Superiority of the Joint Venture Law of the Republic." Follows an unofficial translation of the first part of the article (Subtitles are ours . . . Editors):

No Closed Economy

It is a consistent principle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conduct an active economic and technological cooperation and exchange with foreign countries on a basis of the Juche-motivated foreign economic policy of the WPK.

A self-supporting national economy is by no means a closed economy. On the contrary it calls for development of economic relation on principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

The recent adoption of a joint venture law is designed to meet the requirements of the developing reality by promoting the DPRK's economic and technological cooperation and exchange with countries of the world.

Generally speaking, a joint venture law is one of the laws relating to foreign economic affairs which regulate all the relations of any company, enterprise and individual of a country with foreign counterparts in organizing and running joint ventures.

What joint venture law the country concerned makes and how it regulates the creation and management of joint ventures with foreign countries is a matter of great importance to a successful management of joint ventures, heightening their economic efficiency and increasing their profits.

The joint venture law defines the character and mission of joint ventures and regulates their scope of activities and obligatory roles. Therefore it follows that joint ventures can expect to give full play to their management potential only when the content of the joint venture law is scientifically determined in terms of equality and mutual benefit, fairness and reasonableness, and investment advantage and profitability.

The DPRK joint venture law has its content formed in such a way as to fully reflect the above-said principled requirements in creating joint ventures.

Free to Form Joint Ventures

The DPRK joint venture law comprehensively deals with all the questions ranging from the objective of setting up joint ventures, their form of organization, their infrastructure and their way of operation to procedures for their disbandment and solution of any dispute between their investors.

The superiority and characteristics of the law find their concentric expression in its provisions.

The law invites a wide range of potential investors to set up joint ventures in all areas of the national economy and puts no specific limit on the amount of investments or equity shares among the investors.

A clear definition of foreign investors and types of businesses open for joint ventures, the amount of investments and equity shares is one of the major factors which determine the mission and the scope of application of a joint venture law.

The joint venture law of the DPRK encourages our country's corporations and enterprises to set up joint ventures on its terriotry with foreign concerns, businesses and individuals on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

The joint venture law lists as candidate joint venture partners concerns, enterprises and individuals of those countries which respect our country's sovereignty, Japan-resident Korean businessmen and Korean compatriots abroad. It allows them to set up joint ventures with the DPRK's companies and enterprises freely without any restrictions. Placing on the list of potential joint venture investors Japan-resident Korean businessmen and Korean compatriots in other countries signifies one of the important features of the DPRK joint venture law.

No Limit on Equity Shares

The joint venture law of the DPRK opens all the areas of its national economy for joint ventures – electronics, automation equipment, metallurgy, mining, energy, machine-making, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothes, daily necessaries, construction, transportation and tourism.

This liberal provision provides an incentive to foreign companies and individuals to invest in the DPRK and set up joint ventures in an active way with the DPRK's corporations and enterprises.

The joint venture law imposes no limit on the amounts to be invested. The law stipulates that the amounts of investment should be decided in accordance with an agreement among the partners in a given joint venture. The potential investors can invest in any joint venture funds, equipment, patents and technological knowhow.

In case of equipment, patents and technological literature to be invested, the law provides that they shall be assessed according to their international market prices and that the amounts of funds to be invested shall be agreed upon the investors. Therefore the law permits foreign companies, enterprises an individuals to freely set up joint ventures with companies and enterprises of the DPRK by offering their funds, raw materials, machinery equipment, patents and licenses.

No limit is placed on the equity on the equity shares by the law.

It is a general practice for any country to set severe limits for the ratio of investments in any joint venture with a foreign company or enterprise among its partners. Yet the Korean joint venture law provides no legal ceiling on the shares among the joint venture partners and leaves the equity sharing to be decided among them according to the discretion and financial capabilities of any foreign investors.

The law sets clear conditions for the creation of a joint venture and clearly defines its legal status.

These provisions carries a great importance to a successful creation of a joint venture and guaranteeing its safety.

(To be continued)

Choe Un Hui Awarded Best Acting at 14th Moscow Int'l Film Festival

Deputy General Director of the Shin Films Mrs. Choe Un Hui, a film actress and producer who was awarded a prize of best acting (Gold Prize) at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival, arrived in Pyongyang on July 15 by air.

Mr. Shin Sang Ok, General Director of the feature film "Salt", came with her.

They were warmly met at the airport by Ho Baek San, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art, and a large number of artists in the city.

The film "Salt" produced by the Shin Films was highly appraised at the festival for its profound ideological theme and truthful reflection of life.

The film gives an impressive portrayal of the heroine Chae Sun, a simple woman, who embarks on the road of revolution, gradually awakened to class consciousness, after covering a path of ordeals, subjected to exploitation and oppression, maltreatment and humiliation in the pre-liberation days.

Mrs. Choe Un Hui acts Chae Sun truthfully and vividly.

She not only gives a life-like depiction of the personal character of the heroine but also truthfully represents on the basis of the logic of life the course of the class awakening of this maltreated woman and her embarkation on the road of revolution, the road of struggle, and of the change and development of her spiritual world.

Her elavorated and attractive portrayal of the heroine's life of many twists and turns won unstinted acclamation from the jury of the festival and spectators.

Mrs. Choe Un Hui is loved and respected by the people for her tireless artistic pursuit and creative enthusiasm for the development of national film today.

Expressing her joy over the prize of acting she had won at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival, she told reporters at the airport that she owed this honour entirely to the deep trust and care of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

She said:

Recalling my past life full of trials and thinking that my ardent desire which was a mere dream in my childhood has become a brilliant reality, I feel ever deeper gratitude to him.

Mr. Kim Jong Il is, indeed, our great benefactor and teacher who brings all our talent and skill into full bloom.

She expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il for the glory and joy bestowed upon her.

She said she would devote all her wisdom and energy to the creation of many more excellent films required by the time and the work of Comrade Shin Sang Ok and his wife Choe Un Hui had been moviemen in south Korea which they left a few years ago to escape the suppression by the south Korean puppet junta and are now engaged in film creation abroad.

The Shin Films made "The Emissary Who Did Not Return," its first production, in 1984, which was followed by "A Runaway", "The Road", "Long Is the Way" and other feature films.

During the festival Pravda and other Soviet central Papers carried reviews on "Salt", stressing that the film indicated the true way of life and Choe Un Hui's appeal and passion brought a most dramatic scene into bolder relief.

(Continued from the No. 1,249 issue of People's Korea)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between the DPRK and Foreign Countries (May 6 – 30)

May 6

* An agreement on cooperation between the Grand People's Study House of the DPRK and the People's Library of Bulgaria was signed in Pyongyang.

May 9

* An agreement on cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

May 10

* An agreement on cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde was signed in Pyongyang.

May 12

* A 1985-1986 plan of scientific cooperation between the academies of agricultural science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Bulgaria was signed in Pyongyang.

May 17

* An agreement on trade navigation and an agreement on air transport between the Pyongyang Sinmun office and the Bulgarian Vecherni Novini of the Bulgarian People's Republic were signed in Pyongyang.

May 19

* An agreement on mutual cooperation between the Pyongyang Sinmun Office and the Bulgarian Vecherni Novini Office was signed in Pyongyang.

May 20

* A protocol on cooperation between the Foreign Languages Publishing House of the DPRK and the Sofia Press Agency of Bulgaria was signed in Pyongyang.
* The 1985-1986 plan for cultural cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia.

May 21

* An agreement on the delivery of commodities for 1985 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Nicaragua was signed in Pyongyang.
* An agreement on cooperation in education and science between Kim Il Sung University and Comenius University of Czechoslovakia was signed in Bratislava.

May 23

* A protocol on the second meeting of the joint committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was signed in Pyongyang.

May 27

* An agreement on cooperation in education between the Education Commission of the DPRK and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Soviet Union was signed in Pyongyang.
* An agreement on cooperation between the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Free German Youth for 1986-1990 was signed in Berlin.

May 28

* A protocol of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific Technological Consulative Committee of Korea and Cuba was signed in Pyongyang.

May 30

* A protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique was signed in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Jun. 3-18)

Jun. 3

* A delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party Mohammad Jaber Bajboj, member of the National Leadership of the party, and Director of the Department of Students of the party.
* A delegation of the Polish Society of Building Engineers headed by its Chairman Stanislaw Kaifasz.

(Continued on page 7)

Chongryun Societies of Scientists Formed

The Society of Korean Social Scientists in Japan and the Society of Korean Scientists and Technicians in Japan of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) have been formed.

The newly formed society of Korean Social Scientists in Japan will undertake a big role to bring the movement of Koreans in Japan to a new higher stage for further accelerating the modelling of the Chongryun on the Juche idea and realising the cause of national reunification in conformity with the prevailing situation and developing reality.

With the formation of the Society of Korean Scientists and Technicians in Japan, the existing society of Korean Scientists in Japan will be strengthened and developed to be a more mass organization of scientists and technicians.

The inaugural meetings of the societies were held respectively in Tokyo on July 14.

(Continued from page 6)

* A Juche idea study delegation of Indian scholars headed by Professor of the University of Delhi N. Sharma.
* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by Reiner Blumstengel.

Jun. 4

* A Jiangsu Provincial friendship delegation headed by Gu Xiulian, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Governor of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government.
* A delegation of Japanese rural activists for support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea headed by Kiyoda Kazuo.
* Yasue Ryosuke, General Managing Director of the Japan Iwanami Publishing House and Managing Director of "Sekai".
* Prof. and Dr. Sato Akira of Kansai Gakuin University, Japan, and his party.
* G.P. Chinese, new Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to Korea.

Jun. 6

* A Soviet government trade delegation headed by Ivan Grishin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

Jun. 7

* A delegation of the Yugoslav paper Dnevnik headed by its Editor-in-Chief Jovan Smederevac.
* A delegation of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union headed by Yashiro Eizo, Department Director of the Central Headquarters of the union.
* A delegation of Sana University of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Ahmed Kaid Al Saidi.
* A delegation of scholars of Tampere University of Finland headed by researcher of the university Jyrki Iivonen.
* A Burkina-Faso government delegation headed by Laetare Bassile Guissou, Minister of External Relations and Cooperation.
* A delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Ilde-phonse Nkeramihigo, National Secretary in Charge of Foreign Relations of the National Permanent Secretariat of the party.

Jun. 10

* A delegation of International Red Cross Organisations consisting of Enrique de la Mata Gorostizaga, President of the League of Red Cross and Red Crecent Societies, Ahmad Abu-Goura, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, and others.
* A party workers delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Dietmar Bernert, Deputy Director of the Youth Department of the SED Central Committee.
* A Guyanese Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Dennis Gouveia, Permanent Secretary of the ministry.
* E.N. Reshetnikov, Secretary of the Trade Unions International of Workers in Building, Wood and Construction Materials Industries.
* A friendship delegation of Pulawy City of Poland headed by Stanislaw Jedrych, First Secretary of the Pulawy City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.
* A Sierra Leonean delegation of the Ministry of Education for the study of the Juche idea.

Jun. 11

* A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by You Taizhong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the Guangzhou Military Area of the CPLA.
* A delegation of the Chinese paper Guangming Daily headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Lu Chun.
* Newly appointed Socialist Ethiopian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Fisseha Geda.
* Shiga Prefectural Governor of Japan Takemura Masayoshi and his party.

Jun. 14

* Luis Negreiros Criado, member of the Political Bureau of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, and his party.
* A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Wilfred Mwabulambo, Deputy Principal Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office of Tanzania.
* A party workers' holiday-making group of the Communist party of China headed by Gu Zhuoyin, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC.
* A delegation of the National Union of General Workers of Denmark headed by its President Harby Hansen.
* A delegation of the Stockholm group for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung headed by its Chief Bengt Tuikanen.

Jun. 17

* A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania headed by Nicu Ceausescu, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the union.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia headed by Vice Minister Stanislav Svoboda.
* Elio Constantin, Deputy Director of Granma, the Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.
* A delegation of the Guinean National Olympic Committee headed by Mamadi Bayo, Minister of Youth, Sports and Arts of the Republic of Guinea and Chairman of the Guinean National Olympic Committee.
* A delegation of the Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Igor Rogachyov, Director of the No. 1 Far Eastern Department.
* A delegation of the Society of Engineers and Technicians of the Building Materials Industry of the General Organization of Technology of Poland headed by its chairman Swirkowski Edward.
* A Ghanaian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by George Charles Quaynor-Mettle, Deputy Secretary of the Greater Accra Region of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana.
* A delegation of Conakry University, Guinea, for the study of the Juche idea headed by Nanamoudou Magassouba, Vice-Rector of the university.
* A delegation of the Federation of Workers of Mines and Energy of the German Democratic Republic headed by its secretary Weisenborn Jobst.

Jun. 18

* The Chengdu Circus of China headed by Lin Jiazhong, Deputy Mayor of Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China.
* An Osaka, Japan, delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Sonota Minoru, Vice Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.
* A delegation of the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Morishita Shoji, Executive Chairman of the headquarters.

(To be continued)

Sports and Culture

"Int'l Journalist Prize"

A decision on awarding the "International Journalist Prize" to the journalist group of Rodong Sinmun was adopted at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists which was held in Quito, Ecuador, over June 28-July 2.

The Standing Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists conferred the "International Journalist Prize" and mon entary prize on the journalist group of Rodong Sinmun marking this year the 40th anniversary of its founding (November 1, 1945) in high recognition of distinguished services it has rendered for the socialist construction in Korea and the cause of world peace against imperialism as the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Univ. Sports Teams

Sports teams have been formed at Kim Il Sung University, Kumsong Political University, Kim Hyong Jik University of Education, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Pyongyang University of Medicine, University of Construction and Building Materials, Pyongyang University of Railways, Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering, Hamhung University of Chemical Industry, Chongjin University of Mining and Metal Engineering, Sinuiju University of Education No. 1 and Sariwon University of Education No. 1.

The university sports teams will systematically bring up student sports reserves by selecting promising senior middle school students.

Sports lesson and training form the main part of the education of those students, who finish the university courses during the period of their being student-players.

The university sports teams deal with track and field, ball games, heavy games and other events.

More university sports teams will be formed in the future when conditions permit.

Great efforts are directed in Korea to guiding the entire people to train their bodies for labor and defence and rearing many aces by developing sports science and technology.

Mr. Kim Jong Il recently took again wise steps for the development of physical culture and sports.

Soccer Matches

A friendly match was held July 22 in Pyongyang between the soccer team of Pyongyang University of Physical Culture and Sports and the soccer team of the GDR National People's Army.

This was the fourth and last match the GDR team held in Korea. The guest team won the match 2:1.

Earlier, three matches were held, one of which ended in a draw and the two in favour of the home teams.

A match which was held on July 14 between the guest team and the Korean April 25 Soccer Team ended 1:1. Korean Youth Soccer selection beat the guest team 3:0 in the match held on July 16.

The GDR team was defeated 2:0 in the match with the Korean April 25 Team (group B) on July 18.

Korean Youth and Students Del. and Gests of Honor off the DPRK For 12th WYSF

A Korean youth and students delegation headed by Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, left Pyongyang July 25 by air to attend the 12th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in the Soviet Union.

The delegation consists of model functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth selected at LSWY organizations at different levels and representatives of workers, farmers, soldiers, students, artists and sportsmen.

Included in the delegation are Kim Hak Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and representatives of Korean youth and students in Japan.

It was seen off at the airport by Mr. Kim Yung Rin, Kim Bok Sin, Kang Hui Hon and Ho Jong Suk and personages concerned and a large number of youth and students, working people and young artists and sportsmen in Pyongyang.

Nikolai Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials also saw off the delegation.

So Yun Sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Chu Chang Jun, O Jae Won and Kim Yu Sun left the DPRK July 25 by air to attend the festival as guests of honor.

Preparations for Grand Festival Going on in DPRK

Brisk preparations are going on in Korea to grandly celebrate the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation (August 15) and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10).

The training of a grand mass gymnastic display of school children and youth is in full swing in the capital city of Pyongyang.

The gymnastic display fully reflects the imperishable revolutionary feats of President Kim Il Sung, who accomplished the cause of national liberation and founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the struggle of the people for the revolution and construction over the past 40 years, our people's desire for the reunification of the country and their feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people who helped them with blood in liberating Korea.

A central photo exhibition and national art exhibition are being prepared on an unprecedented scale.

Hundreds of pieces of excellent works reflecting significant events in the 40 year history shining with victory and glory will be displayed there.

Photo exhibitions will be held simultaneously in local areas, too.

The work of publishing memorial books is progressing at the final stage.

A ten-day film show which will open at cinema houses and houses of culture in different parts of the country will delight the working people celebrating the grand festival.

Excellent feature and documentary films showing brilliant historic facts shining in the annals of creation and construction will be screened in the ten-day show.

New films including the Korean-Soviet co-produced feature film "In the Current of History" based on the theme of the indestructible friendship between the Korean and Soviet people will add lustre to the festival.

Colourful art performances, soirees and sports games are also being prepared.

The artists in the capital and local areas are creating at the final stage various music and dance works highly eulogizing President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea for having made our people the happiest and most proud people in the world and singing of the Korean-Soviet friendship.

The sportsmen are intensifying training to set new records at the DPRK championships to be held during the festival.

N-S Preliminary Contact

(Continued from page 1)

and agreed with Pyongyang's proposals.

The first round of preliminary contact ended after reaching an agreement on the matters of holding north-south parliamentary talks in the form of talks between parliamentary delegates, holding them alternatively in Pyongyang and Seoul and having the first round of the talks within one month after preliminary contact and matters of procedures of the delegations' travel and guarantee of conveniences. But the problem of discussing the question of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression, the most important one, has not been agreed upon.

* * *

The following are details of proposals made by the head of the Pyongyang side:

1. ON THE FORM OF TALKS

Parliamentary talks may be held in the form of joint parliamentary session of the two sides or talks between parliamentary delegates.

It is of our opinion that both the two forms of parliamentary talks are acceptable.

We are rather of the opinion that the form of joint session is more desirable.

If the talks are held in the form of joint parliamentary session, it will provide a favourable condition for holding the dialogue on a more democratic basis and reflecting opinions of broader strata in the discussion of the agenda as it will be attended by many parliamentarians from different political parties and groupings.

In this case, the deputies to our Supreme People's Assembly and national assemblymen of the south Korean side will have an opportunity to have broad contact with each other and, through this, greatly contribute to the promotion of understanding and trust, national reconciliation and unity between north and south.

2. ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATIONS

In case of a joint session, taking into account the fact that the total number of the parliamentarians of the two sides is different and inconveniences in the operation of talks may be possible, if all the parliamentarians are attended, we think it advisable for the visiting side to select about 100 parliamentarians from various political parties and let them participate in the other side's parliamentary session.

In this case, the parliamentarians of the visiting side should be allowed to exercise the rights to speak and vote with equal rights and duties with those of the host side.

In case of talks between parliamentary delegates, we think it proper to form a delegation with parliamentarians from various political parties led by the parliamentary chairman or vice-chairman of each side and, taking into consideration the number of the political parties represented at the parliaments of the north and the south, we think it proper to form it with 9 to 11 members.

There may be a problem of scaling the number of the suite members and journalists accompanying the delegations.

We consider that 20 suite members and 50 journalists are enough for both joint parliamentary session and talks between parliamentary delegates.

3. ON THE VENUE OF TALKS

If we hold a joint parliamentary session, it will automatically be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately. In case of talks between parliamentary delegates, too, we are of the opinion that they should be held in the same way.

We hope that Pyongyang will be the venue of the first round of the talks and Seoul the next venue.

4. ON THE AGENDA OF THE TALKS

We proposed to your side to discuss the question of adopting a joint declaration of non-aggression at the parliamentary talks for the relaxation of the tension in Korea and improvement of the north-south relations.

We are not against the discussion of the question of instituting a unified constitution demanded by your side, while discussing the question of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression which stands out as urgent and pressing at the parliamentary talks.

5. ON THE WAY OF OPERATING THE TALKS

Either at the joint parliamentary session or at talks between parliamentary delegates, in view of the nature and content of the agenda, we think it reasonable to hold them behind closed door in principle for an effective operation of the talks. And, when necessary, they may be opened to the public by agreement between the two sides.

The reports shall be made as each side thinks fit and the matters agreed upon be published in the form of a joint document of agreement in accordance with the usage of dialogue.

6. ON PROCEDURES OF TRAVEL

There arises the question of the safety of the persons travelling between north and south for the talks. We may follow the past usage, the competent authorities of both sides publishing statements guaranteeing their safety and exchanging the texts of the statements in advance.

For the identification of the travelling persons, the delegates shall carry credentials and suite members and journalists identification cards.

When they cross over the Military Demarcation Line, one side shall hand over to the other side their list added with their pictures three days in advance and confirm them on its basis.

7. ON GUARANTEEING CONVENIENCES

We propose that the host side provide free all the conveniences including the means of traffic and lodging and boarding while the delegation and reporters stay in other side's area.

8. ON COMMUNICATIONS

We propose to open direct telephone links between Pyongyang and Seoul in exclusive service for the parliamentary talks in order to ensure communications between the two parliaments.

9. ON THE DATE OF THE FIRST ROUND OF PARLIAMENTARY TALKS AND THEIR CYCLE

We propose that in case of talks between parliamentary delegates, the first round of the talks be held within one month after this preliminary contact and in case of joint session, the first session be held within two months after that contact.

As regards the cycle of talks, in case of talks between parliamentary delegates, it shall be decided by agreement between the two sides and in case of joint session, it shall be held twice or so in the area of each side a year, that is, four times altogether, and the period of each round shall be one week.

EDITORIAL

Greater International Solidarity With South Korean Students

Recently, in south Korea, a great fascist oppressive whirlwind has been raging again. The political situation has been aggravated to the extreme at a stroke.

The Chon Du Hwan dictatorial group intends to switch to a hard-line policy in order to prolonging its political power. But it may be digging a grave of their own.

General Chon arrested 56 university students (on July 18) and 14 opposition democratic figures (on July 23) only within last week. Among them, more than 10 are charged with violating the "national security law" which provides a death penalty for a violator.

The Chon Du Hwan clique explained the reason why it arrested the students as follows: They "denied the free capitalist system far beyond the scope of the anti-government and turned to a pro-communist act to serve the interests of the enemy to plot against the government." However, according to a report, it is "Sammin" that university students are calling for. The word Sammin, according to the students, implies "national unification, liberation of the masses and struggle for democracy." They demand the resignation of General Chon Du Hwan who is ignoring Sammin. At the same time, they demand the reconsideration of American policy which supports the Chon clique.

The students have strongly demanded democratization of south Korean society and a peaceful reunification of their fatherland. They have called on the Chon Du Hwan junta to resign and especially to take the responsibility for the Kwangju Massacre in May 1980. They urged America which played a key role in the Kwangju incident to disclose the real facts of the case and apologize for the incident. It was an expression of such will of the south Korean students and people that over 10 students in Seoul seized the library of the U.S. Information Service building for 3 days in May last.

After then, the south Korean government arrested 22 "student occupants" and tried to hold the first hearing at a Seoul court on July 15 on their patriotic and just act. But meeting a determined counterattack from the students and observers on the gallery, the court could not but adjourn the trial in only 20 minutes after its opening.

This time the Chon junta arrested a large number of student because it thought that if their increasing anti-"government", anti-U.S. sentiments were left to grow, it could not avoid its destruction. So they took such a hard-line policy.

But students and democratic figures were not daunted by such oppressive manoeuvres; they closed their ranks furtherly and are going to launch on counter-attack. In the wake of the round-up, students in many cities including Seoul are holding protest meetings and demonstrations everyday. Especially, opposition leaders including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam warned the Chon Du Hwan junta, "If the situation continues, it is furtherly aggravated and it cannot avoid collapse." (on July 22)

The south Korean authorities, at present, are taking "a democratic posture," saying something or other about north-south dialogue and contacts, open policy to foreign countries and peaceful transfer of political power at home. But domestically they are embarking on ever more furious oppression to maintain and prolong such a dictatorial system. Then, they are trying to thoroughly destroy patriotic and democratic forces of south Korea. In this sense, we may say that south Korean situation is in an extremely fluid condition.

Such oppressive manoeuvres of the General Chon Du Hwan goes against the times and are contrary to the will of the people who wish for democratization of the society and national reunification. Signs of cracks are appearing within the Chon junta, as evidenced by the dismissal of the justice minister and the president of Seoul University over the "poor handling" of the students.

The Chon Du Hwan junta should stop oppression against the south Korean people including students at once, release all the detainees unconditionally and resign.

The U.S. should stop to support the south Korean authorities as requested by the south Korean people and withdraw from south Korea.

We strongly ask the peace-loving people in the world to show a deep interest in the situation in south Korea and extend support and solidarity to just struggle of the south Korean people.

Presidential Interview

(Continued from page 1)

Korean authorities, there is no reason whatsoever for them to reject it.

● The purposes of our visits to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries were to strengthen and develop traditional friendship and solidarity with socialist countries, to see and learn from the successes and experiences gained by fraternal nations in their socialist construction and to expand and develop exchanges and cooperation with these countries still further.

● The visits of the party and state delegation to these countries were historic ones which proved the superiority and vitality of socialism and powerfully demonstrated the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

● The visits of the party and state delegation made a great contribution to defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world.

● The liberation of the country was a brilliant result of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by the Korean communists and other patriots over a period of revolutionary army which, in cooperation with the Soviet Army, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

● We had successfully carried out the second Seven-Year Plan by the end of last year and are preparing for the third Seven-Year Plan. During the new long-term plan, we are going to reach the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by the Sixth Party Congress.

● August 29 this year will mark the 25th anniversary of a momentous event, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Cuba.

● During the past 25 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Cuba, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed favourably in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

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